

Chitcherlin's Shadow Falls On Lausanne

Soviet Will Make a Great Effort to Regain Lost Ground at the Latest European Conference

Angora, Too, Looms Up

Attitude of Turk Assembly Toward Parley Also Confronts the Delegates

By Wilbur Forrest

LAUSANNE, Nov. 25.—In many ways the Near East peace conference exerts a unique fascination upon the European statesmen at Cannes and Genoa, despite the glaring absence of the dynamic Lloyd George. To begin with, the state setting lacks the glories of Cannes and the blue of the Mediterranean both at Cannes and here, but that is all.

Lausanne and its magnificent hotels, its splendid, highly polished lobby, its jazz orchestra and its thrills, which Poincaré so seriously regarded at Cannes before he overcame Briand, nearly a year ago, are sitting prettily on the city's gently sloping surface, smiling on the faces of Lake Lemman and looking into the faces of the mighty snow-capped mountains across the water.

Among the personalities, that of Mussolini stands out. The splash of diplomatic interest injected in the beginning by the dramatic gestures of that young man, the son of a European democracy has not yet faded, although the Italian chief of state has returned to Rome. Almost Rooseveltian in character, the black shirt chief—who incidentally appeared at Lausanne in an immaculate cutaway, top hat and white gloves—has forced considerable deference toward the remaining Italian delegates because of the fear that Mussolini may return and upset the cart, enforcing the few minor demands made while he was here.

How he tricked the brave Poincaré and the astute Curzon, who went to meet him at the small village of Terfret a week ago, humbling them, forcing them to bow to his will and accompanying him back to Lausanne, amounts almost to a last incident of European diplomatic history.

A Perfected "Butler"

Curzon perhaps thinks that there have been enough diplomatic contortions for the time being and now he remains in almost ascetic seclusion, only the appearance of his lordship's faithful valets whose punctilious manners are remarked everywhere, reminding the visitors that the British marquis is a guest at the fashionable Beau Rivage hotel. The Foreign Minister appears in the lower regions of the hotel only when he comes and goes to the conference sessions, which are held in the nearby hotel chateau. But the signal of his coming and going is infallibly given when this perfected "butler" ushers him in and out of the elevator with stiff bows, refusing to let his honor to ordinary hotel junkies.

While his lordship is engaged in diplomacy, Baxter—let us call him—singles with those below, discussing his master's recent illness and other subjects relative to the marquis, with the most sympathetic and deferential interest. He has revealed to interested listeners that his lordship is greatly relieved to be away from beastly London, which probably means that the Lausanne conference will be of long duration.

Among the other personalities of the British delegation is McClure, an official of the embassy of Rome, who stands six feet seven in his stocking tops and who has now replaced Lord Eddel as the official British press spokesman. McClure is bound by the allied pledge of secrecy to say as little as possible, yet as a former reporter of "The London Times" he is sympathetic to the world press campaign going on here in an effort to prove to the diplomatic advocates of secret diplomacy that the time has come when it is possible to disclose sixty diplomats in one room and expect to keep the proceedings a closed book.

The Turks Most Valuable

Ambassador Child and Minister of the United States, however, affirm in their pledge to disclose none of the conference secrets, which they hear at each session and then read in the morning papers.

The most valuable delegation are the Turks, who are not bound by secrecy and are willing to talk on any occasion. Adding to the picturesque are the two Egyptian Egyptians who are here in the interests of a free Egypt—which means an Egypt without the British—along with their costumed attendants.

James Hamilton Lewis, with the same soft crush hat and the pink whiskers so well known to the Senate, arrived here to protect American concessions in Turkey.

But aside from the actual personalities at Lausanne, the distant vision of a body of Oriental potentates in the Angora assembly reading stenographic records of every session hangs over the conference like a pall. When this body will give the order to meekly-mannered little Ismet to serve an ultimatum on the powers to satisfy Nationalist Turkey's famous pact or face a break-up of the conference here, is the big question. Possibly these Angora assemblymen are inclined to leave the conference to Ismet's wisdom, but their influence remains one of the phantom dreads at Lausanne, while Ismet makes stern demands and then accepts something entirely reasonable.

But another spectral presence is that of the sharp-faced Tchitcherlin, who is now reported to be making his way steadily toward Lausanne out of Moscow, to stiffen the backs of the Turks.

It is no exaggeration to say that after a week of rather mild jousting with Ismet the diplomatic conflict

At Lausanne



Ambassador Child

Lord Curzon

Ismet Pasha

will within a few days resolve itself into a struggle between Turkey and the smaller Balkan powers. The first week of the conference has shown that the danger that Turkey will forge new frontiers in Europe against the will of the powers is in both a diplomatic and military way merely an empty threat.

The Balkan coalition, whose backbone is two nations of the Little Entente—Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, the latter with an army which Foch considers the second best in Europe—appeared here with defeated Greece and repentant Bulgaria, supported by the three great allies against any attempt at Turkish blackmail. But though it has taken a week to teach the Turks the benefits of co-operation and perhaps turn them somewhat away from their Russian alliance, signed under circumstances of mutual distrust, and back toward a policy of friendship with the Occidental powers, it is generally agreed here that the second week of the conference, under the clever leadership of Tchitcherlin, will be a counter-attack by Russia, who will use all means not only here but at Angora to regain the lost ground. That phantom is the one that hovers over Lausanne at present.

Ismet Fighting Uphill

Eliminate the intervention of Tchitcherlin and the enigmatic position of the Angora Assembly and the conference delegates would be well on the way to celebrating Thanksgiving with the American observers the coming week.

Ismet is fighting an uphill battle against such clever diplomats as Curzon and Barrère. He may be a good general trained in both French and German military methods, but as a diplomat he is outkitted. Left a free hand by the wild men of Angora and the approaching Tchitcherlin, Ismet would have Lausanne in the course of time with the reasonable claims of his government granted and all would be well.

But word comes here that all this is highly undesirable to Moscow. Since Soviet recognition by the western powers is impossible for some time to come, Moscow is not going to sit calmly by and watch her opportunity to play the preponderant role in the East slip through her fingers. Lenin wants the position so long enjoyed by imperialist Czarist Russia, and if he can't have it through friendly relations with the western powers he will try to take it notwithstanding. The battle ground is Lausanne, and Tchitcherlin—the heaviest diplomatic artillery that Lenin possesses—is being rushed up.

Another question is whether Turkey shall live in a state of political and economic friendship with the western powers, or become the political enemy of Russia. Turkey is no longer ruled by a puffy-eyed old Sultan, but by a Chauvinistic National Assembly, whose dream of a great Turk empire must naturally be directed along the lines of middle-Asiatic aggression. This dashes Soviet ambition. The alliance signed between Moscow and Angora when both were beggars, was changed greatly after Ismet's first week at Lausanne.

The real conflict now is beginning to see who will get the Thanksgiving Turkey. The betting is even.

Woman at Magdeburg Sets Record in Gliding Plane

LONDON, Oct. 28 (By Mail).—Fraulein Hansen, of Magdeburg, flew for five minutes in a glider to-day, establishing for herself the record of being the first woman to fly in a motorless machine, notes the Cologne correspondent of "The London Times."

Through a mistake in handling the gliding gear she was compelled to make an abrupt landing, throwing the machine on its side.

League Doubts Persian Claims To Head Islams

Prince Dowleh's Speech at Conference Fails to Impress Delegates as True Voice of 'Islamic World'

Right to Speak Probed

Words Were Offered as True Representation of the 350,000,000 Moslems

GENEVA, Nov. 8.—Have the 350,000,000 Moslems of the East appointed a duly authorized representative in the League of Nations and made demands of the League Council and Assembly?

Many league members have been asking themselves this striking question following the demand of His Highness Prince Arif-Eddowleh, the chief delegate in the third Assembly, that comparatively insignificant little Persia be given a seat on the League Council. Prince Dowleh, who wears a frock coat and a picturesque Astrakhan hat of fox design, which he never removes, walked in a dignified manner to the tribunal of the Assembly and read a speech in the name of all the 350,000,000 Moslems demanding that Persia be so honored.

The demand was taken under consideration while there was considerable scouting going on by the league secretariat and the representatives of the great Moslem ruling nations to ascertain whether the prince was invoking the name of his sectarian conferees in such huge numbers with or without authority.

Logically Turkey would be the nation within the league to speak for the Mussulman brothers of the East. Since Turkey is not a member of the league it is yet a mystery whether the Islam mandate has been entrusted to Persia.

Words of "Islamic World"

Dowleh's demand on the Assembly was not all. In the name of the "whole Islamic world" he told the committee dealing with amendments to the covenant that the Canadian proposal to strike Article X from the League constitution would, if adopted, deal a fatal blow to the prestige of the League throughout the East. The tone of the Persian delegate's communication is menacing, authoritative and final. It has created such interest among many members that it may here be given as translated from the French:

"Last year I had the honor to explain to you the Oriental point of view as regards the League of Nations and what the East looks for from this great institution for peace. I also pointed out to you that of the 350,000,000 Moslems and the numerous Mohammedan states Persia was hitherto the only one represented in this august assembly.

"You will understand that it is quite natural that we should take into consideration not only the point of view of our government, but that of the whole Islamic world.

"The amendment proposed by the honorable delegation of Canada would deal a fatal blow to the prestige of the league throughout the East. The one hope that we build on the League of Nations is founded precisely on this Article X of the covenant. If you destroy this foundation, how much of the value of the league will remain henceforth in the eyes of our people?"

"In the eyes of its founders the main purpose of the League of Nations was that it should be a league that would insure peace to its members and would protect them against the recurrence of a similar calamity.

"Unless I am mistaken, the statesmen who drew up the clauses of our covenant did not intend to create a philanthropic or hygienic league whose task should be, primarily, to deal with epidemics and dangerous diseases, since there were everywhere Red Cross societies which had these philanthropic questions at heart. I may be mistaken as to the point of view of Europe and America, but you must allow me to insist on that of the East, which we know well. I myself have had occasion to discuss it fully with representatives of all classes of the population in Persia, India, Arabia and Egypt.

Anti-Aggression Clause

"The universal belief in the East was that the League of Nations constituted a great political organization which should constitute a guaranty against war. This interpretation was based on the clauses of Article X of the covenant, and it was solely with this idea that we hastened to join the league. In asking for and obtaining ratification by Parliament our government still based itself on Article X. Under these circumstances, how could we agree to your canceling and weakening this article, which says:

"The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

"We have received formal instructions from our government to state that Persia could not accept amendments to Article X in any event, and that it considers these attempts very dangerous to the prestige of the League of Nations in the East.

"Instead of discouraging members of the league you should endeavor, on the contrary, to increase their security and to encourage those other Mohammedan states which are not yet enrolled to join with us in forming a great universal family. But what could induce them to join the league if not the guaranty contained in Article X? If you cancel it you will be unable to obtain their interest and their adherence."

Bootlegging Becomes A Fine Art in Norway

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 15.—As dryness increases, so in equal ratio does bootlegging. It obtains in the United States, and so, it appears, it does in other lands. Thus in Norway the same phenomenon is observed, to such a point that actually in this prohibitionist country wines and spirits are only one-fifth as expensive as in Denmark, where they enter free, but where the fiscal taxes cause the prices to be higher by 300 to 400 per cent than before the war.

The smuggling of wines, spirits and liquors is so well organized in Norway that certain contraband ships are provided, in order to operate without danger, with all possible accessories—wireless, motor-boats for deliveries, smoke consuming chimneys, police-dogs, trained to watch and give alarm if a boat approaches at night.

Drop in Mark Depletes St. Nick's Bag of Toys

British Youngsters Face Disappointment; Thousands of Orders Are Not Filled

LONDON, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The Christmas toy merchants this year have one of the best arguments for the "shop early" admonition that they have had for several years. Although in the United States the Thanksgiving turkey is just beginning to have qualms regarding its fate, everybody here is beginning to talk Christmas and what it may bring forth. The first "do your shopping early" talk began to appear in the newspapers this week in the form of warnings that toys may be extremely scarce.

It is asserted that thousands of orders for toys placed in Germany early in the spring cannot be executed, partly because of the excessive demand and partly because when the orders were placed the exchange rate was 1,340 marks to the pound, whereas it now is 22,000.

It is predicted, however, that a convenient substitute for toys, especially for scientifically inclined youngsters, will be wireless outfits, for which England is developing a veritable craze.

Taste of Turkish Coffee Pleases Paris Epicures

Deposed Representative of Sultan Bemoans Shortage of Lodgings in City

PARIS, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Turkish coffee has come into favor in Paris since the visit here of Ismet Pasha, Turkish general and peace plenipotentiary. When Ismet's admirers gave a dinner in his honor, the chef of the restaurant where the function was held visited the Turkish Embassy and Consulate to find out exactly how to obtain the proper thickness and sweetness to the beverage, and he is now able to meet the tastes of others desiring their coffee Turkish style.

The mode of serving the coffee is about all that remains at the old Turkish Imperial Embassy to remind one of the days before the advent of the Kemalists. Any Bey, representative of the Sultan, who occupied the embassy before the arrival of the Kemalists, when told that he must go, complained that, in view of the shortage of lodgings in Paris, he did not know what would become of him if he were obliged to move.

"You can have our apartments, since we are leaving them to come here," the Nationalists replied.

Harvey to Join Tribute To Noted Lincoln's Inn

Celebration of 500th Anniversary of Opening Will Take Place on Tuesday

LONDON, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—George Harvey, the American Ambassador, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will take part next Tuesday in the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the opening of Lincoln's Inn, one of London's Inns of court, where many American students have studied the evolution of English law from its vague beginning to the modern legal procedure with which America has much in common.

Since 1422, when Lincoln's Inn was established on the present site in Holborn, there has been an unbroken record of famous benchers of the inn, from Sir Thomas More, statesman and author, to King George, who is the most illustrious present day bencher. After the initial celebration in the chapel dinner will be served in the historic hall, where the guests will be the ambassadors of countries allied with Great Britain during the World War, high government officials, judges and lawyers.

'Plunder Squads' Formed To Trap Berlin Looters

Robber Bands Begin Their Winter Raids in Many Sections of Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The first pinch of winter weather, with its attendant suffering among the poorer classes, has given rise to a campaign of plundering in a number of sections of Germany, and the Berlin police are making special preparations to head off similar disorders here.

"Plunder squads" have been organized, their sole duties being to squelch attempts to loot shops. It has been arranged that, upon the outbreak of any looting, the suffering tradesmen or any citizen witnessing the outrage shall merely lift the receiver of the nearest telephone and shout the word "plundering," whereupon he will be given immediate connection with the nearest squad captain. Motor patrols also have been instituted in the business sections.

New Caliph Of Islam Puts Peace First

New Ottoman Ruler Is Liberal, Cultivated and Far-sighted in Political Views Concerning World Affairs

Blame Laid to Greece

Conflict in the Near East Attributed to Her Greed and Oil Along Black Sea

By William L. McPherson

In electing Abdul Medjid Effendi Caliph of Islam the Great Assembly of Angora showed judgment and moderation. The deposition of Mohammed VI was revolutionary. It is not unusual in Turkey to remove one Sultan and substitute another. Since 1861 every Turkish Emperor but one has been deposed. But in electing Mohammed VI the Assembly also abolished the Sultanate. All Turkish sovereignty now resides in the national legislature. But the Caliphate, divorced from the Sultanate, survives, and the Assembly has vested itself with the right to select a head of the faith from among the princes of the House of Osman.

The Angora politicians could have ignored precedence and picked out any one of those princes. But they hesitated to offend fixed Islamic prejudices. They elected the most competent member of the imperial family, but at the same time the one to whom the Sultanate and the Caliphate would have descended in accordance to the succession ordinance of 1617.

Prior to that date the throne had passed from father to son, though not necessarily to the first son. The inheritor, if he was wary or bloodthirsty enough, then murdered all his brothers and possible rivals. But after the death of Ahmed II the divan established the rule that the Sultanate should go to the former monarch's oldest living male relative.

Rule Still Is Unbroken; Applies Only to Caliphate

This rule is still unbroken, though applying now only to the Caliphate. Abdul Medjid is the oldest living male relative of the exiled and deposed Mohammed VI. He is the son of Abdul Aziz I, who ruled from 1861 to 1876, and was then set aside in favor of Murad V, the son of his older brother, Abdul Medjid I. The four Sultans from Murad V were Medjidsians. The new Caliph, although his name is Medjid, is an Azizian. It is all even more complicated than a Virginia family tree.

Islam has had strange Caliphs—fery warriors, crafty Oriental politicians and degenerate products of the system of semi-interment to which heir-apparents to the throne have been subjected. But the Mahometan world has never seen a Defender of the Faith who, like Abdul Medjid, has disregarded the precepts of the Koran so far as to engage in portrait painting. He is an artist of taste and facility and once exhibited in the Paris Salon a painting entitled "A Lesson in History" and containing the figure of his cousin, Prince Saladin Effendi. He also produced a large historical canvas, representing Abdul Hamid II ("Abdul the Damned") receiving notice of his deposition in 1909 from a deputation of Young Turks. This has never been exhibited, but it is said to picture the ex-Sultan as he then was with lifelike fidelity.

Abdul Medjid was himself long a recluse and a semi-prisoner. For thirty-three years he was virtually confined by his father, old Abdul Aziz. He said not long ago: "I was happy during those long years because I married early, at twenty-four, and married for love, and then I used my mind drawing wisdom from the works of the world's philosophers." Abdul is a Moslem philosopher—in fact, a rather non-Islamic philosopher so far as the line of the Caliphs goes. He has had but one wife, who, now that he is Caliph, will enjoy a romantic status and a renewed somewhat similar to those of Roxalana, the wife of Suleiman the Magnificent.

Newest Leader of Islam A Man of Real Character

The new head of Islam is a man, then, of unusual character and culture. He is progressive and liberal, scholarly and self-contained, and politically far-sighted enough to break away from the pro-English views of Mohammed VI and the great majority of the royal princes and to sympathize more or less openly with Mustafa Kemal and the Nationalist movement.

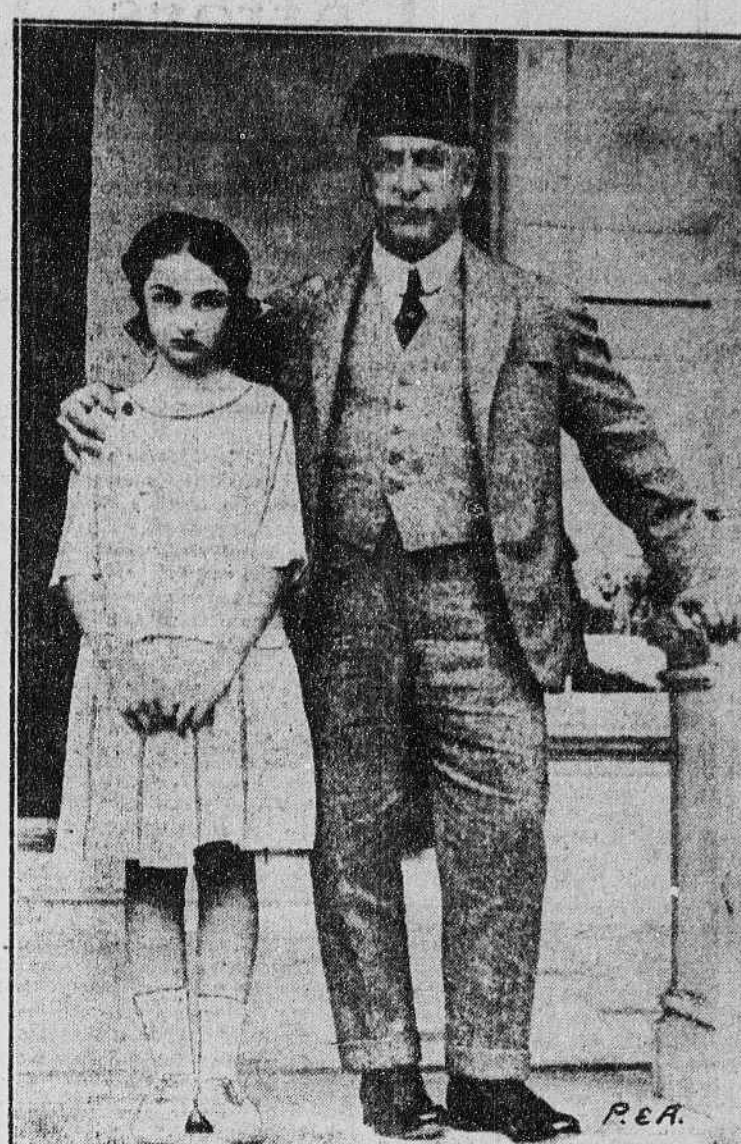
A French writer and diplomatic agent, M. Claude Farrère, gave an account not long ago of a visit he made last spring to the Turkish heir apparent, now Caliph. It is worth reproducing for the intimacy of the portrait drawn and, incidentally, its naive demolition of most American preconceptions of what a Turkish prince is and how he conducts himself. Says Farrère:

"I had the honor of counting myself among his friends, as all those who have come in contact with him; for Abdul Medjid II has no enemies. And I can say, without hesitation, that his coming to the throne will delight not only all the empire and all Islam, but also all the European colonies in Constantinople, the French colony perhaps more than any other.

"For several years his imperial highness had carried on correspondence with me. But I had never seen him when, last June, a mission from our Foreign Office took me to Constantinople. The day after my arrival I was invited to Tahainlidja, which was still Abdul Medjid's place of residence."

"Tahainlidja is less a village than a hill. It is situated two leagues from Stambul, on the Asiatic shore, between the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. You reach it by way of Soutari, passing the big cypress-shaded

The New Caliph of Islam



Abdul Medjid Effendi, With His Daughter

cemeteries. And as the road you travel mounts the shoulder of the hill the view becomes incomparable, both over the sea and over the strait.

"There were walls, not in the least forbidding. A very large gate. A frame house, simple in appearance. It is called a serail, because a prince of the blood of Osman lives there. It could well be called a villa.

"There were aides-de-camp, secretaries and servants—a miniature court. The auto which brought me—the prince's own—stopped short at the foot of a flight of steps. There was a gallery overhead. Some one stood in the gallery, leaning carelessly over the rail, and waved a hand at me as one waves to an old friend.

"A minute later I was in the presence of the heir to the Turkish throne. He insisted, first of all, that I should take a cigarette, although he himself does not care for smoking.

"I saw a man of fine bearing—tall, solid and smiling. Beneath a high forehead eyes of azure blue shone good-naturedly. His gray trousers and coat were in the latest style. A European prince, certainly! He came up to me and held out his hand. And while I addressed him as Monseigneur and Your Imperial Highness, he, even more amiable than I was correct, addressed me cordially as 'my friend.'

Setting Was as Magnificent Of That of Arabian Nights

"About us was a setting like that of the Arabian Nights. The prince's private salon was a cabinet of porcelains, which I believed to be Persian. But he undecieved me.

"It is modern. I designed all these pieces and friends of mine have worked them out—good friends—my potters of Kutaya. Alas! I have been unable to get any news of them since the Greeks occupied the city."

"(Mustapha Kemal Pasha had not yet reconquered it.)

"And these Greeks, my dear friend, the prince resumed, 'You know them! I was thinking: 'Here is a prince who proclaims himself the friend of simple workmen—the friend of the workers of his country. If ever peace comes and if ever this prince becomes emperor the Orient can perhaps give the Occident useful lessons in solving the social problem.'

"A few days later I took breakfast at the prince's table. I had beside me His Imperial Highness Prince Farouk, eldest son of Abdul Medjid Effendi—a captain in the Turkish army, one of the handsomest young men I have ever seen in my life. Prince Farouk is married. He wedded one of the daughters of Sultan Mohammed VI, and so is very close to the throne. No one could be simpler or more cordial than this young man, whose decent is traced back day and whose descent is traced back eight centuries. No one could be more gracious, more delicate, more imperial, also, than his younger sister—the Sovereign Pearl, to translate her Turkish name into our language. The Sovereign Pearl, daughter of Abdul Medjid II, is thirteen years old and men have still the right to see her without a veil, although in the harem at Tahainlidja the old usages are respected, as much through prudence as through Koranic scruples.

"The breakfast over, we took a stroll. Abdul Medjid Effendi and I, in the beautiful English park which surrounds the serail.

"Do you know," he said to me, "that I have tamed the nightingales and the goldfish? It is as I tell you. The goldfish in the big fountain come to eat out of my hand when I call them. And the nightingales in the park do not stop singing when I take my seat under the trees or the hedges in which they happen to be."

"He smiled an irresistible smile.

"I answered: 'Your Imperial Highness has tamed all the Turks and all the foreigners whom he wished to tame.'

"He shook his head.

"I have not tamed the Greeks or the English."

"I replied: 'Your Highness expressed his opinion just now of the Greeks and I share it. As to the English, who lord it over Constantinople with such malice and

premeditation, I imagine that Your Highness does not love them.

"If the prince answered quickly, 'I do not love the English? My dear friend, I haven't the right not to do so. Turkey is now only a weak nation, too exhausted by too many wars. She may have her preferences. She may prefer France, her old friend, first; then America, then Italy, then other nations really neutral. That is natural enough. But be assured that Turkey has not the right to-day to detest any one, even her enemies, open or covert. England is a great country. There are many good people in England. It is certainly not without good reason that Sultan Mohammed VI, my august sovereign, favors England to the extent that he helps to spread English influence in Turkey. In order to prosper Turkey must live in peace with all the world—and with all the sea, too. Peace, peace! Here that must be the single watchword.'

"I ventured to object: 'Mustapha Kemal Pasha.'

"Oh!" exclaimed the prince, 'Mustapha Kemal Pasha is to-day a national hero for all of us. Dear friend, don't think that there is any contradiction on my part. Above peace, however precious it is, there is the nation's existence. And above the nation's existence is honor. Mustapha Kemal Pasha is saving us our honor and our life. But, although he has been constrained to make war, you may believe that like me, he wishes only peace.'

"Having said this, Abdul Medjid shook his head.

"Alas, dear friend, we Turks are, as you know, the earliest-going people in the world. Peace would be easy if some dangerous men who live in Athens and if some other men who live in another capital, bigger and further west, had not wished for and had not had need of war. There is too much oil about the Black Sea! There is the danger!"

"It is worth noting that a week later, in Adabazar, in Anatolia, Mustapha Kemal Pasha repeated these phrases to me, word for word."

Now Kemal Pasha is the political head of the state whose existence and honor he saved, and Abdul Medjid is the spiritual director and pontiff of Islam.

British Brewers in U. S. Hope for Better Times

Recent Elections Cause Rift in Heavy Clouds of Financial Gloom

LONDON, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Prohibition in America is usually more joked about by Englishmen than treated as a reality, but occasionally a more serious note is sounded, as when "The London Times" in its financial columns commented on the disastrous effect of prohibition to British-owned breweries in the United States.

The article said their difficulties had multiplied greatly under prohibition; they had attempted to maintain their earnings by the manufacture of temperance drinks, but had met with little success, and in the case of a Denver concern the directors tried additional sources of income, such as the manufacture of ice cream. Nevertheless, this latter concern's debt balance continued to increase, and, according to "The London Times," the accounts for the year showed a 40,000 pounds sterling deficit.

With the November elections in the United States, the article added, hope was revived in the breasts of the brewery shareholders, growing out of a report received from Denver that it was anticipated as a consequence of the elections there would be a return of beer very shortly.

Ma Ends Life by Sitting On Shell; Blown to Bits

LONDON, Oct. 30 (By Mail).—A Cologne telegram quoted by "The Westminister Gazette" states that at the village of Opladen a man, tired of life, sat on a shell, lit the fuse and awaited the explosion by which he was blown to fragments. His fiancée, mother and friends who saw what he was doing tried to stop him and were all severely injured by the explosion.

Black Troops Unable to Fill Ranks in France

Few Africans Have Retained Fighting Instincts Needed in Modern Warfare, Is Opinion of Gen. Verraux

Colonial Losses Shown

Plan for Recruiting Native Army Called a Lure and a Dangerous Illusion

PARIS, Nov. 8.—French military service has been gradually reduced from three years to one and a half, due to a post-war revision to militarism. But in order to insure the safety France believes she must have a sufficient army to counteract any military moves among her neighbors, and she has planned to make up the deficit in French soldiers by using Africans.

A number of Parisians and those living in the pleasant valleys of Normandy believe this would be an excellent idea, but those living in Africa, including the generals commanding a large section of the dusky contingent, are convinced that such a policy would prove fatal in every respect.

Aside from a very few tribes the Africans are not good soldiers, claims General Verraux, an expert on Africa, who has been the military governor of many of the French colonies. Twenty-five years ago the French discovered, through the efforts that it required to conquer them, that the Toucouleurs, the Bambaras and the Senegalese were good fighters; but, except in the case of the latter, those familiar with the tribes claim that the fighting instincts of the Africans have disappeared.

The Moroccans and other Moors of northern Africa are of a different caliber and can still be used to fill in the French ranks. They are still causing the use of a certain amount of powder and shells to keep them quiet. But the countless tribes south of them were conquered by a handful of men.

The idea of an inexhaustible black reservoir of troops in Africa that can easily be drained for the purpose of defending France is called a fantasy by the General. In most of the districts, he argues, there is not one inhabitant to the square mile, and many others, such as the Ivory Coast, are simply deserts.

"The plan of having a black army is only a lure, a dangerous illusion," said General Verraux, "which is unfortunately kept up by a handful of journalists and some chiefs of the Colonial Ministry in Paris who know nothing